

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 15th April 1916.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st October 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	kAram Kham	500
4	" Alochana " (P) ..	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	1,000
8	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ..	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
14	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ..	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 52 years.	500
15	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
16	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
17	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	5,500
18	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
19	" Bangabandhu " (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
20	"Bangal Mahila" (P)	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.
21	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji ; Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
22	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
23	" Bangavasi " (N) ..	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
24	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
25	" Barisal Hitalshi " (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
26	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
27	" Banddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
28	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
29	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
30	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
31	" Bharatmahila " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
32	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
33	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
34	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
35	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
36	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
37	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
38	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
39	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji ...	700
40	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
41	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
42	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
43	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
44	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
45	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
46	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years	800
47	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
48	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
49	" Chikitsa Sammilani " (P)...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
50	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
51	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
52	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
53	" Dainik Basumati " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
54	" Dacca Prakas " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
55	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
56	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
57	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
58	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukheji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
59	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishini " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
60	" Dhruba " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
61	" Education Gazette " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
62	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
63	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
64	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
65	" Gaud-duta " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
66	" Grihastha " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
67	" Hakim " (P)	Do.	Do	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
68	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
69	" Hare School Magazine " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
70	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
71	" Hindu Sakha " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
72	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
73	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
74	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
75	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
76	" Jahannabi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
77	" Jangipur Samoad " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
78	" Janmabhumi " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	" Jasohar " (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
80	" Jubak " (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
81	" Jugi-Sammilani " (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
82	" Jyoti " (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
83	" Kajer-Loke " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
84	" Kalyani " (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
85	" Kangal " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
86	" Kanika " (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
87	" Karmakar Bandhu " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
88	" Kasipur-Nibasi " (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
89	" Kayastha Patrika " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
90	" Khulnavasi " (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
91	" Krishak " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
92	" Krishi Samvad " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
93	" Kshristya Bandhav " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
94	" Kushadaha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
95	" Mahajan Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
96	" Mahila " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
97	" Mahila Bandhav " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
98	" Mahishya Mahila " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
99	" Mahisya Samaj " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
100	" Mahisya-Surhid " (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
101	" Malancha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
102	" Malda Samachar " (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	" Manasi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
104	" Mandarmala " ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400
105	" Marma bani " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray ...	3,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
106	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
107	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
108	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
109	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
110	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
111	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
112	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly
113	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
114	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
115	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
116	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
117	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
118	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
119	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
120	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
121	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	400
122	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
123	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
124	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
125	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
126	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
127	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
128	"Pataka" (P)	Barisal	Quarterly	Rev. J. D. Raw	500
129	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
130	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
131	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
132	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
133	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
134	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
135	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
136	"Pratikal" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
137	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
138	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
139	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
140	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
141	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
142	"Rajdūt" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
146	"Rayat" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 34 years.	900
147	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
148	"Sahitya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
149	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
150	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
151	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
152	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
155	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
156	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
157	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A.	400
159	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
160	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
161	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
162	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
163	"Santosh" (P) ..	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch , Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
165	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
166	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
167	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
168	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
169	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
170	"Silpa-o-Subitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 36 years.	350
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
175	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
176	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
177	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
178	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
179	"Sri Sri Gauranga Sebak" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 58 years.	400
180	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56 years	150
181	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
182	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
183	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
185	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
186	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
187	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
188	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Monthly ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
192	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
193	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
194	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
195	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
196	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
197	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
198	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
199	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
200	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
201	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
202	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
203	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
204	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
205	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
206	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
207	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
208	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
209	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
210	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manorajan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
211	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
212	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
213	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
214	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
215	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
216	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
218	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
219	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years.	500
220	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
221	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
222	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
223	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
224	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
225	"Ripon College Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Dutta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
226	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Monthly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
227	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
228	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
229	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
230	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
231	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
232	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
233	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years.	2,000
234	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
235	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
236	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years.	2,500
237	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years.	800
238	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years.	5,500
239	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.
240	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
241	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	300

Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>				
242	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joahar. Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years	1,000
243	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
244	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
245	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
246	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	S. T. Jones ...	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
247	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
248	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
249	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
250	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
251	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulavi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
252	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
253	"Refaqut" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
254	"Durbin" (N) ...	Do ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
255	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
256	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
257	"Safir" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
258	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
259	"Tarjoman" (N) ...	Do ...	Daily ...	Saiyid Ali Kumari, Mussalman ; age about 36 years.	1,000
260	"Tirmeez" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
261	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Albalagh (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly
2	Iqdām (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Mohiuddin, B.A.
3	Rayat ...	Do. ...	Weekly
4	Adib ...	Do. ...	Daily
5	Sadaqat ...	Do. ...	Do.

200

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th April writes :—

"China and Japan."

Japan's conduct leads us to think that she will never allow any Sovereign, except her own, to rule anywhere in East Asia. Korea had a King; but Japan has made that country a part of her own Empire and its King is now a mere dependent of the Emperor of Japan. China had been ruled by the Manchu dynasty for thousands of years; but Japan first worked up an agitation for a republic in that country and then elected Yuan-shi-kai as the President of the Republic, thus overthrowing the Manchu rule. Yuan could not see through Japan's motive at first; but later on he wanted to be the Emperor of China and then tried to set up a descendant of the Manchu dynasty on the throne. Japan, however, has got China in her serpentine coils, and so, Yuan's attempts to foil her (Japan) failed and he has been compelled to resign.

Another clever move of Japan's is her friendship with Russia during the present war. She is returning to Russia all the ships she took from her during the Russo-Japanese war; and she has also entered into a treaty with Russia regarding Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan knows that Russia is now greatly embarrassed by her war with Germany, and that if she (Japan) can secure the friendship of Russia the latter will not thwart her designs. No one but Russia can spoil Japan's plan in East Asia; and Russia has been placated. America will not do anything against Japan now, though in the future she may come into collision with her over the affairs of China. Under her present arrangement with China, Japan will be able to swallow her in spite of there being a nominal Sovereign in that country and although the republican party may be apparently opposed to her (Japan).

And this is what is called the "Yellow Peril." Once China passes under Japan's influence and the forty crores of the people of China become puppets in Japan's hands she (Japan) will make the whole world tremble. Japan has already swallowed up nearly three-fourths of East Asia and is eager to swallow China. If the Mikado can rule over the whole tract of land from Korea to Canton and from Peking to Tibet, Japan will become a great Power in the world. While we are looking on at the devastating war in Europe we take no notice of the great revolution that is taking place so close to us. Indeed, both in the east and in the west a gigantic upheaval is going on.

2. Referring to the recent Durbar held by the Amir of Kabul, the

"How Afghanistan can be powerful."

Moslem Hitaishi (Calcutta) of the 7th April writes :—

In this Durbar His Majesty said that the secret of the successes of Germany and Austria in the war lay in the perfect unity which existed between the Sovereign and the people in those countries, and that the cause of the woeful condition of Iran was the disagreement existing between the ruler and the subjects there. His Majesty added that if Afghanistan was to be a powerful country there must be perfect unity and good feelings between him and his people. His Majesty's views were heartily endorsed by the assembly and he has invited representatives from all the villages to a conference to be held for the furtherance of this object, which shows how anxious the Amir is to win the love of his subjects. Indeed, His Majesty is an ideal Musalman ruler.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 5th April is greatly reassured to learn

The police and anarchism.

from Lord Carmichael's Budget speech that the police have to a great extent been unsuccessful in their campaign against anarchism. His Excellency is right in his idea as to the cause of this failure, but he has not been able to diagnose the malady correctly. The paper has already discussed the question and will do so once again.

AINIK BASUMATI,
April 5th, 1916.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
April 7th, 1916.

NAYAK,
April 5th, 1916.

NAYAK,
April 6th 1916.

4. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 6th April writes that Lord Carmichael's

The speech of the Governor of Bengal.

recent speech in the Legislative Council is reassuring and should be given the widest publicity possible. No ruler of Bengal ever before spoke the truth in such straightforward language. We do not want to hear hypocritical language held by officials and to have false hopes raised—Lord Hardinge has given us a surfeit of that. We want now to be told the truth. Lord Carmichael is not prepared to try to please Bengalis by sweet words and we are grateful to His Excellency for it.

We do not at all care for what Lord Carmichael said about the Legislative Council and legislation, resolutions, questions, etc., in that body. We regard the Council as a set of marionettes, which our rulers play with merely to while away their time pleasantly. The public have no business to trouble themselves with these whims on the part of their rulers.

What concerns us is His Lordship's reference to anarchy. We are glad at Mr. Cumming's new appointment. He is a good-hearted and sympathetic man and can never do any injustice. After all, we do not care what the laws are, so long as we have good officers to administer them. Lord Carmichael's choice of Mr. Cumming for the new post has been a most happy one.

Lord Carmichael admits German and Austrian influence to be at the root of the anarchical crimes in Bengal. How Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghosh would have rejoiced to have seen his views confirmed like this at last! We also have been saying the same thing now for six or seven years. The fact is, in this country, no sustained effort or organisation, good or bad, ever works unless there are Europeans at the head of it,—witness the Congress led by Mr. Hume and the Theosophic movement under Madame Blavatsky and Mrs. Besant. The organisation of the revolutionary movement also shows the presence of European control. Lord Carmichael, if he has now diagnosed the disease at last, has proposed no remedy for it. In this connection it should be remembered that our *parawallas*, wherever they see a European, bow to him respectfully. They are incapable of detecting friend from foe where a European is concerned.

As regards the police, His Excellency admits their failure. Until the Hindusthani element in the police is eliminated, the police will never be able to rely less on force and more on intelligence in preventing crime. At present the public never venture to co-operate with the police. The police make a distinction as wide as that between heaven and hell between Englishmen and Indians. Indians, for the sake of self-respect, shun all possible contact with the police. In conclusion, we say that we are bound to support Government in whatever it does now.

5. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 6th April says:—

The blot on Bengal.

The speech delivered by Lord Carmichael at the closing of the session of the Legislative Council is painful reading. We do not blame His Excellency for having tried to put the whole blame on the people, but are grateful to him because Government's wholesale condemnation of the people for the crime of a few does not raise it in the estimation of the people. We firmly say that no one is pleased with the present situation in Bengal. The Hindi-speaking traders altogether detest it. They are, however, perfectly confident that Government will be able to bring the peace-breakers to book and thus enable them to trade in peace.

The Bengalis are represented to have committed many crimes, namely, tampering with the loyalty of the Indian army, etc., but it is strange to find that so very few of these offenders have been punished by the law courts. Lord Carmichael has himself admitted that in very few cases Government has succeeded in placing sufficient proof before the courts to secure conviction. This certainly does not reflect much credit on the administration. We cannot approve of the application of the Defence of India Act against those who cannot be proved to be guilty in the law court.

The paper concludes by saying that Government should try to improve the present situation in India. The Defence of India Act will not bring this about. The result of applying it to a considerable extent, which is not desirable, will be that Government would like to continue it after the war. If the Government of India agrees with this view then the Judges and Magistrates will soon be under the necessity of going home on pension.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 6th, 1916.

6. Referring to Lord Carmichael's Council speech, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 7th April writes :—

The Governor's speech.

We are glad at the appointment of Mr. Cumming to deal with the question of anarchism. He is a kind-hearted and sympathetic official. We can expect justice and fairplay from him in political cases. Lord Carmichael has admitted what we have been saying so long, that anarchism in Bengal is being nourished by the enemies of England in Europe. In fact, at the root of every political agitation in India, we see the hand of white men. Without the assistance of white men it is impossible for Indians belonging to different Provinces to work together. Without Hume, Wedderburn, Bradlaugh, Yule and others, there would have been no Indian National Congress.

As regards internments under the Defence of India Act, we think that the interned persons should be informed of the grounds of their internment. Of course, Government is acting with the best of intentions, but we are pained to see it earning an evil repute by its work.

On the whole, His Excellency's speech has brought relief to our hearts. He is a wise, judicious, cool-headed administrator. We believe that if his advice is acted upon, anarchism will be greatly checked in Bengal.

7. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says that thefts and dacoities, not necessarily "political," are on the increase in the country. In the mufassil, the villagers cannot

"Peace and unrest."

sleep soundly at night for fear. These crimes will never be suppressed by the police. The keener the struggle for existence becomes among us, the more numerous will these crimes become. Money is the god whom people now worship. Living is expensive and incomes are dwindling, but still we must have our luxuries. In these circumstances dacoities are bound to increase in number. Anarchism is partly due to hunger and many become anarchists because they are hungry. Unless this problem of how to feed a hungry population is solved, the unrest will not cease. Our rulers are doing nothing to make real men of us. The education they impart to us is turning out nothing but dacoits, of whom some keep within the law in their depredations while others outstep its bounds. No matter how Government may forge legislative weapons, the unrest will not cease till this educational evil is tackled.

8. Referring to the proscription of a pamphlet named "*Prarthana Champaranki Prajapar Atyachar*," the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th April says :—

A proscribed pamphlet in Bihar.

We cannot discuss the justice or otherwise of Government's action, because we have not read the pamphlet, but may we ask what the Bihar Government have done with regard to the oppression committed on the people by indigo-planters? The matter has been brought to the notice of the authorities more than once, and it would be but proper for them to take whatever steps they like to remedy it.

9. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says :—

Maulvi Azad.

The Government of Bengal has ordered Maulvi Abul Kalam Azad to leave Bengal. The Governments of the Punjab, Central Provinces and United Provinces have passed orders prohibiting his entrance into those Provinces; and one cannot say for certain whether the Governments of the other Provinces will allow him to live in peace within their jurisdiction. Placed under similar circumstances, the great Imam Bokhari said : "This world, in spite of its vastness, has become narrow for me. There is want of space for me in it." The history of Islam is full of such instances of punishment. Government has passed its order against Maulvi Azad under the Defence of India Act. We have, therefore, nothing to say in the matter. Of course, we know and Government also most probably knows that the news of this order has deeply wounded the feelings of the Musalmans throughout India; but the merciful hand of God guides all that is done in this world and also ordains the consequences that are to follow from them. Men are but His instruments. We, therefore, often find fountains of good lying hidden in what appears evil at the outset. And it matters not even if there be no such hidden source of good. Our duty is to serve society so long as we have the strength and the opportunity to do so. We have nothing to rejoice at or be sorry for in this..

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 7th, 1916.

NAYAK,
April 7th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 6th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
April 7th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
April, 7th, 1916.

10. A correspondent of the *Mokammadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April mourns the fall of the Musalmans from the high state which they occupied before the advent of the English in India. After this fall the Musalmans made the greatest mistake by refusing to receive the education which the English offered them. The Hindus took advantage of this mistake and by equipping themselves with English education began to shine in all spheres of life and acquired great influence and power in the country. In literature they began to vilify the Musalmans, outrage Musalman sentiments, abuse Musalman monarchs, write scandals about Musalman harems and debase the character of the sisters and daughters of Musalman princes. In Bengali literature this anti-Musalman campaign was begun by the great novelist, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, and is now being faithfully pursued by all Bengali writers. At present a Bengali theatre in Calcutta is staging a Bengali drama named "Bappa Rao." In this drama, Musalman princes and princesses have been held up to disgrace and opprobrium. Government is requested to prohibit the publication of such literature. The editor thinks that the growth of such a literature is likely to create great discontent in the Musalman community.

"Racial ill-feeling in literature."

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 5th, 1916.

11. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th April views with great concern the steady increase of dacoities in Bengal and takes the police to task for their inability to grapple with the situation.

Dacoities.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 10th, 1916.

12. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th April takes exception to the waste of money caused by the Government of Bengal in first dividing the Calcutta Police Court into three courts and then abolishing one of these courts, namely, the Kyd Street Police Court. Again, the Jorabagan Police Court is so inconvenient that people are put to great inconvenience in it. What is necessary is that the old Police Court building should be demolished, a large new building erected on its site, and the two existing police courts established in it. Cannot also one of the large buildings vacated by the Government of India be utilised for the purpose?

Police Courts in Calcutta.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

13. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April takes strong exception to the remark made by Mr. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Karachi, in the course of his judgment in a murder case, to the effect that a man cannot and should not, in the interest of society, be as much shocked at the sight of his mother's adultery as he becomes at the sight of his wife's adultery. Mr. Palmer forgets that an Indian is known by the name of his father, and that no Indian, when his father's name is asked, is found unable to answer the question. No Indian people will ever care to serve society by shutting their eyes to the unchastity of their women.

May you live long—The Sessions Judge of Karachi.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 6th, 1916.

14. Writing on the above, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th April remarks that it dislikes even to criticise the opinion expressed by the trying Judge.

Ibid.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1916.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 8th April, referring to the same case, observes that the Judge has displayed a curious frame of mind. His judicial acumen has yielded to his preconceived ideas. He should be relieved of his judicial work and be made a public preacher and social reformer. Government ought to interfere in favour of this unhappy Beluchi.

"Curious judgment."

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

16. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April publishes the following correspondence:—

"The Munsiff of Kasba."

Rai Bahadur Sarada Kumar Sen Gupta, Munsiff of the Kasba chowki in the Tippera district, has a wonderful method of dispensing justice. He can dispose of a large number of suits within a short time. He adopts various artifices to accomplish this. The first artifice is to strike off suits. No other Munsiff ever struck off as many suits as he has done.

There were two Munsiffs at Kasba. A few months ago one of them was removed. If justice is dispensed fairly, even two Munsiffs are not enough to deal with the number of suits at Kasba. It is said that it is the extreme facility of the present Munsiff in disposing of suits which has induced Government to remove the second Munsiff from the place. If all Munsiffs knew the art of striking off suits like the Rai Bahadur, Government could have saved a large amount of money by reducing the number of Munsiffs in the country.

Kasba is a village. People come from a distance of 7 or 8 miles to conduct suits there. The Court should, according to rule, sit at 11 A.M., but the Rai Bahadur appears in Court at 10 A.M., and strikes off the suits of parties who are not present at the time. Sometimes he strikes off suits in spite of the presence of the parties. The following is a list of the suits struck off by him in December 1915 :—

Number of suit.		Date of striking off.
229 of 1915	...	4th December 1915
230 of 1915	...	4th December 1915
210 of 1915	...	11th December 1915
1218 of 1915	...	2nd December 1915
1217 of 1915	...	2nd December 1915

If injustice is done, pleaders can remedy it by entering a protest or making an affidavit before the District Judge. But the pleaders of Kasba are not willing to do either, not because they are cowards but because they were instrumental in securing the transfer of the present Munsiff's predecessor from the place. They are afraid lest if they go against the present Munsiff also, they should be stigmatised as quarrelsome; otherwise they are as heroic as ever.

The Rai Bahadur protects himself by behaving courteously with pleaders and laughing at even harsh words used by them against him. In this manner he is freely following his sweet will.

The above list is not exhaustive. A little enquiry will reveal how many suits have been struck off in spite of the presence of parties.

In money suits on bonds he is full of kindness for the judgment-debtor. Whatever may be the rate of interest stated in the bond, he generally gives decrees for interest at the rate of 1 per cent. only.

In suits for appointment of guardians for minors, parties suffer great loss under the present Munsiff. The following is a list of a number of such suits, with dates of their decision and the amounts of fees taken. Will the authorities enquire if the amounts realised are not in excess of what were really due?

Number of suit.		Date of decision.	Amount of fees. Rs.
471	...	29th July 1915	3
1645	...	11th August 1915	4
1339	...	23rd August 1915	5
255	...	3rd September 1915	6
264	...	3rd September 1915	8
762	...	8th December 1915	5
144	...	1st October 1915	6
1169	...	19th January 1916	4
1064	...	8th January 1915	3
657	...	10th June 1915	5
31 (?)	...	26th August 1915	5
563	...	12th June 1915	6
308	...	17th June 1915	6
308	...	17th June 1915	6
1289	...	29th July 1915	10
742	...	5th August 1915	12

If the amounts realised are in excess of dues, is not such realisation improper?

An enquiry is necessary into the working of the Kasba Munsiffi.

BANGALI,
April 11th, 1916.

17. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 11th April writes that recent official publications prove that the relations between zamindar and raiyat in the Rajshahi district are most abnormal. They reveal a most astounding state of affairs, and prompt remedial measures by the State are called for.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1916.

18. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 8th April writes that the arrangement which makes the District Judge of Cuttack *ex-officio* Registrar of the Circuit Court there is a most curious one. He is to hear motions to grant bail and generally sit in judgment on himself.

(d)—Education.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1916.

19. Referring to the announcement by Sir Sankaran Nair that the Patna University will have no connection with high schools, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 6th April says that the natural conclusion to be drawn from this announcement is that the School Final Examination system will be introduced for the high schools in Bihar and Orissa, the only alternative being to place them under the Calcutta University, which is impossible. Let the people of the Province beware.

HITAVADI,
April 7th 1916.

20. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says :—
Many of the examiners appointed by the Calcutta University for the Matriculation Examination are worthless men without any education. Even the students whom they examine are superior to them in every respect. Such distribution of patronage to unworthy persons is a disgrace to the University. We can cite names to show that such unworthy men are appointed examiners in total disregard of the claims of worthy candidates. The Syndicate makes the appointments, but should not the Vice-Chancellor exercise control over the Syndicate in this matter? He is fully aware of the situation, as is indeed every member of the University, but he does nothing to improve it. This is most regrettable. The number of worthless men is the largest among the examiners in Bengali and Sanskrit.

In setting question papers in the Matriculation as well as the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations, the paper-setters show a singular lack of sense of duty and responsibility. The paper-setter does not know the textbooks or curriculum from which he has to set questions. There is the moderator to see that the paper set is a good one, that it is not very hard or otherwise unsuited to the examinees. Over the paper-setter and the moderator there are the Syndicate and the Vice-Chancellor. We do not, however, feel the existence of any one of them in the practical work of the University. It is only in the account books of the University that they are found to figure.

The latter portion of the first question of the first paper and the fourth question of the second paper on Chemistry in the last Intermediate Examination were from outside the curriculum. Is it not strange that the paper-setter should not know the curriculum from which he is to set questions? How could the moderator also allow such questions to be set? Is it not unfair to students to make them suffer loss by setting such questions? We are eager to know how the Vice-Chancellor rewards the paper-setter who set these questions.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has rightly said that the paper-setters and moderators have shown a thorough lack of judgment in the Honours papers in the B.A. Examination. We did not expect such things during the régime of Dr. Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari.

RESALAT,
April 9th, 1916.

21. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 9th April says that it was not advisable to accept the Moslem University subject to the conditions imposed with regard to the Benares University, the question of Moslem education being altogether different from that of Hindu education. The Hindus have many institutions of their own and are, besides, the predominating element in the Government Universities. The question of having a Moslem University may be deferred till the Hindu University has commenced working, so that the Moslem community may be able to realise the amount of Government interference in its affairs.

22. Referring to the reduction of the educational grant of Government to schools in Bengal from 30 lakhs to 12 lakhs, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 6th April says:—

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1916.

The reduction will mean the collapse of many a school in the country. Would it not have been better to reduce the excessive strength of the inspecting staff? Should not the post of Additional Assistant Director of Public Instruction have been abolished?

23. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says that poor school-masters sometimes earn a little money by writing text-books, provided, of course, they are approved by the Text-Book Committee. As usual, this year many books have been submitted by poor authors to the Committee, but that body has held no meeting within the last 8 or 10 months, the reason being that the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, who is President of the Committee, had not been able to find time to attend a meeting. There being no want of able men on the Committee, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to arrange that, in the absence of the permanent President, a member may preside over its meeting. Such in fact was the rule when Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji was Inspector of Schools.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

24. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the Junior Madrassah at Udna, a village near Khanakul, in the Hooghly district, which has not received any grant-in-aid from Government in spite of the institution being a thoroughly up-to-date one and highly spoken of by the Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Burdwan, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
April 7th, 1916.

In paragraph 9 of Resolution No. 450 T.—G., of the 3rd July 1914, Government promised to specially consider the case of such Madrassahs as regards grants-in-aid, and the paper therefore thinks it a pity that the Udna Madrassah should not receive any help from Government.

25. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April writes:—

MOHAMMADI,
April 7th, 1916.

Mr. Wordsworth. After the closing of the Presidency College some time ago under special orders from Government, many students went to their distant native homes. Subsequently Government ordered that the annual examination of the 1st and 3rd year classes might be held as usual, but many of the students who had gone home did not come to know of this order. They wrote to the Principal, Mr. Wordsworth, enquiring about what was going to be done, but Mr. Wordsworth did not think it necessary to give any reply to these enquiries and consequently many students did not appear at the examinations. Most probably Mr. Wordsworth, who is a member of the ruling race, besides being a Professor, considers it beneath his dignity to reply to letters written by students. However that may be, we shall be glad to see the defaulting students promoted or examined separately for promotion.

26. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April, subscribing himself as "A teacher," makes the following criticism of Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's article in the *Sabuj Patra*, entitled "Government of students":—

HITAVADI
April 7th, 1916

Education and Sir Rabindra Nath. Among other things that Sir Rabindra Nath said was that the Principal of a missionary college requested the authorities to pass stringent rules against students. This, he thinks, is wrong. Moreover, he has advised students or said on their behalf that if they are slapped on one cheek by even their Christian Principal they cannot turn their other cheek to him. I shall say a few words on these remarks of Sir Rabindra Nath. Before, however, doing so, I shall mention one thing. Sir Rabindra Nath has said that he knows the students of this country very well. I, too, being a teacher all my life, can make such a boast. Moreover, Sir Rabindra Nath was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and earned a fame in the field of literature even in boyhood. Consequently, he has seen only the bright side of students. He is managing boarding schools, but I believe that from his childhood he never had any connection with day schools. As a day school teacher I have mixed freely

with students in the class-room, in the play-ground, in study and amusement. I have, therefore, had opportunities to study both the bright and the dark side of students. I have always entertained the ambition of winning the heart of my students, but I have not always succeeded in this, for, many students have no hearts. I have loved them as I would love my children, helped them in troubles and difficulties, but all this has not prevented them from jeering at me behind my back. For this sort of thing repression is necessary, not for their good but for the good of other students.

Students of boarding schools always live in the company of their teachers, who can consequently mould their character as they desire, but the condition is different with day school students, whose touch with teachers is only for 5 hours out of 24; and during these 5 hours their teachers are busily engaged with book work. Who will fashion the character of the student during the remaining 19 hours of the day? The advice of keeping an eye on the conduct of students outside the school premises may, to a certain extent, be followed by teachers in villages, but never in towns.

Not to speak of uneducated men, even educated men pass such jeering remarks against poor teachers, that their position is greatly lowered in society. A private tutor is even worse than a street beggar. Even Sir Rabindra Nath has, in his "Recollection of my Life," drawn such a picture of private tutors that a student imitating him is bound to look upon them as coolies working on daily wages. The picture of a teacher in the "Recollections of Life of my Elder Brother" is also the same. We teachers must consider ourselves extremely fortunate if, after being treated with hundreds of such written and unwritten remarks, students should be filled with respect for us. We hope that in a Royal Edition of these two "Recollections" the pictures of teachers should be specially marked out and brought to the notice of the students of the *Shantiniketan* (Sir Rabindra Nath's Bolepur School) by their teachers.

Many a teacher would have drawn a sigh of relief if Sir Rabindra Nath could forget this part of his recollections. But he is not a man to be dissuaded. Hence in his article in the *Sabuj Patra* he advises students in the words:—"If we are slapped on one cheek by even the Christian Principal, we cannot turn the other cheek to him." In plain words, students are not to forgive teachers for chastisements received at their hands. An annotation is also necessary on Sir Rabindra Nath's words. What does he mean by "even our Christian Principal?" Does it mean that we do not forgive an Indian Principal? In other words does it mean that we should not forgive him no matter whether he is an Indian or a Christian? We have heard that the relation between a teacher and his student is similar to that between a father and his son. Now, Sir Rabindra Nath's advice is tantamount to an advice to a son—never forgive your father if he is unjust to you. We are afraid that teachers will now be obliged to give up their profession. The other day a teacher of the Malda Zilla School lost his life at the hands of a student. The house of a Head Master in the Pabna district has been burnt down. A student (?) attempted to murder a teacher at night in the Rangpur district. Another student inflicted a grievous wound on a teacher of the Pabna College, causing a fracture of his skull. None of these students could forgive. That is to say, Sir Rabindra Nath's advice is being followed in its every letter. In none of these cases was the teacher an alien Englishman.

Perhaps Sir Rabindra Nath does not know that not only the Christian Principal of a Missionary College, but also the Hindu Principals of many Colleges managed by Bengalis gave their consent to the petition submitted to the University by the Principal of a Missionary College. That petition related not to any form of repression, save the necessity of preventing strikes among students. At the time of the strike in the Presidency College there were strikes in two Indian-managed Colleges as well. In those Colleges none had spoken ill of the Bengali nation like Mr. Oaten. Because an injustice had been done to one student, all students sought redress by means of a strike and took the law into their own hands. Many people know that those who take part in a strike do so on a momentary excitement, without consideration of right and wrong, on the request of one or two students or through fear. No guardian can favour such strikes. We remember how

in our own student days we raised the amount of a fine unjustly imposed on a fellow-student by subscription. An injustice done to a student should by all means be redressed, but it is not desirable that students should seek the redress in a strike. Hence, the Principal of the Missionary College and the others who joined him in the petition for prevention of strikes cannot be said to have committed a wrong.

27. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 8th April refers to a statement in the *Hitavadi*, to the effect that one of the University Matriculation examiners in Bengali is a man utterly ignorant of English and read up only to the upper primary class. This is not surprising, for appointment here goes purely by flattery.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1916.

A strange sort of examiner.

28. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 9th April asks the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University to enquire into the cause of the large number of failures among the candidates appearing at the Law examinations.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 9th, 1916.

Failures at the Law Examination in the Calcutta University.

29. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th April supports the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar Ray's protest in the Bengal Legislative Council against the grant of Rs. 58,000 to the Hastings House School, which is intended for the sons of rich and extremely Anglicised people only. If such people think that their sons should not read with sons of common people, they should maintain the school themselves instead of making it a burden on the public purse.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 11th, 1916.

The grant to the Hastings House School.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

30. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th April laments the scarcity of drinking water in villages and takes District Boards to task for not obeying the orders laid down in the recent Government circular regarding the meeting of the cost of re-excavating dried-up tanks. The paper also takes exception to tanks not being always reserved exclusively for drinking purposes.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 6th, 1916.

Reserve tanks,

31. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 8th April writes that acute water scarcity prevails in Raniganj and Asansol, in Rampur Hât (Birbhum), in Ilsoba-Mandlai (Hooghly) and certain parts of Midnapur. Passengers travelling by rail also experience great difficulty in getting a supply of pure drinking water when they feel thirsty.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1916.

Terrible water scarcity.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

32. The *Sadakat* (Calcutta) of the 6th April says that the famous lines of Kipling, "The East is East and the West is West and never the twain shall meet" are well known to everyone. If these lines refer to the inhabitants of the East and of the West then certainly Kipling has sown a seed which, when it germinates, will not bear good fruit. The principle enunciated here militates against the principle of British rule as laid down by every crowned head in England. It is much to be regretted that very little is done towards a mutual understanding between Englishmen and Indians. It would be no wonder if the present attitude of coldness between the two created bitterness in future. The responsibility for this undesirable state of things lies to a very great extent with the European. The Indians would feel very proud if Europeans extended to them the right hand of fellowship. If the members of the Railway Board, who are all gentlemen, had any consideration for the feelings of Indians, then no railway official would have dared to indite the offending notice referred to on the margin. In our opinion, so long as there is not an Indian member on the Railway Board, the grievances of Indian passengers will not be redressed.

SADAKAT,
April 6th, 1916.

"Twenty-nine pilgrims or eight horses."

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1916.

33. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 8th April writes that certain wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have labels put upon them indicating that they are to carry 29 pilgrims or 8 horses. This suggests that pilgrims are no better than horses. This is most discourteous to say the least of it, and it suggests how certain brutal Anglo-Indians regard Indians as beasts and shoot them as such.

A curious notice.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 10th, 1916.

34. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th April makes the same remarks on the above subject.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

35. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says that formerly differences of colour enabled illiterate people to distinguish between 1st, 2nd, inter and 3rd class railway carriages, but now this difference has been done away with and all carriages are painted alike. Cushions on seats are now the only means whereby illiterate 3rd class passengers are enabled to know whether the compartment they are entering is 3rd class or not, but the East Indian Railway authorities are taking off the cushions from intermediate class compartments for want of leather, although it is incomprehensible why existing cushions should be taken off on that ground. However that may be, with the taking off of cushions from the intermediate class compartments, there will cease to be any difference between the 3rd class and the intermediate class. Illiterate 3rd class passengers, unable to distinguish between the two classes, will therefore crowd intermediate class compartments. All this is unfair to inter class passengers who pay a higher rate of fare than do 3rd class passengers. Again, on Sunday last, it was found that in a local train while inter class compartments in general had no cushions in them, the compartment for Europeans was provided with that convenience. Why should such a distinction have been made between European and other inter class passengers? The attention of the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company is drawn to the above.

Railway complaints.

railway carriages, but now this difference has been done away with and all carriages are painted alike. Cushions on seats are now the only means whereby illiterate 3rd class passengers are enabled to know whether the compartment they are entering is 3rd class or not, but the East Indian Railway authorities are taking off the cushions from intermediate class compartments for want of leather, although it is incomprehensible why existing cushions should be taken off on that ground. However that may be, with the taking off of cushions from the intermediate class compartments, there will cease to be any difference between the 3rd class and the intermediate class. Illiterate 3rd class passengers, unable to distinguish between the two classes, will therefore crowd intermediate class compartments. All this is unfair to inter class passengers who pay a higher rate of fare than do 3rd class passengers. Again, on Sunday last, it was found that in a local train while inter class compartments in general had no cushions in them, the compartment for Europeans was provided with that convenience. Why should such a distinction have been made between European and other inter class passengers? The attention of the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company is drawn to the above.

(h)—General.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 11th, 1916.

36. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th April respectfully welcomes Lord Chelmsford. May the Lord who has made him the ruler of the destinies of India grant him keen sight and high intelligence, so that he can know and understand the Indians. The Indians do not want wealth or privileges. They want that the ruling race should treat Indians with equality. If Englishmen do this, then all their sorrows and grievances will vanish in no time.

Welcome to Lord Chelmsford.

SADAKAT,
April 8th 1916.

37. Commenting on the first speech delivered by Lord Chelmsford at Bombay, the *Sadakat* (Calcutta) of the 8th April says that the question of India's loyalty is one which always demands attention. It is a good omen that the new Viceroy has estimated India's loyalty at its true value. India has never been found wanting in loyalty. The only reward which India asks for in return for self-sacrifice in this war is that perfect trust and confidence should be reposed in her and that she should be treated in the spirit of Queen Victoria's Proclamation. Lord Hardinge's régime will ever remain memorable. We have every confidence in the magnanimity and statesmanship of Lord Chelmsford and we expect that he will, above all things, keep in view the true welfare of the Indians. Though India's fate is bound up with that of England, she holds a very inferior position commercially and industrially. If Lord Chelmsford bears in mind the memorable words of the King-Emperor on education, his régime will certainly be a very memorable one. Lord Chelmsford is quite conversant with the state of education in England. When he compares India with England he will realise how disgraceful is the state of the former country in this respect. We expect that His Excellency will remove this blot.

The new Viceroy and new hopes.

NAYAK,
April 10th, 1916.

38. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 10th April welcomes to Calcutta Lord Chelmsford who is to rule India for the next five years and to control her destinies for weal or woe. Calcutta is no longer her old self, when she represented the very foundation of British rule, the embodiment of British commerce and British greatness; when

"Come, come."

all her associations were with the glory of the British race. Calcutta grew into a magnificent city with the growth of British rule; she was the centre of British prosperity and the second city in the British Empire—but she is no longer the capital of India. As Viceroy, His Excellency should be seated in the comfortable seat of a capital. Since the establishment of British rule, until the day of Lord Hardinge, for 150 years all Viceroys have been cordially received by us. We cannot do so now. By the term, “the *Subah* of Bengal,” is no longer, as during the last 800 years, understood the extensive tract of country stretching from the Sarayu to the Brahmaputra. It has no longer that significance. Bhojpur, Magada, Mithila, Angadas and Utkal are no longer parts of Bengal. They have been severed and the diadem of the Metropolitan dignity has been taken away. The promptness with which His Excellency has come amongst us, shows that he has come to see us and takes pleasure in the act. His Lordship is no stranger to us. For a year and a half, he has been living in disguise amongst us and making himself acquainted with our joys and sorrows. As he now shows himself to us in a new guise, he must have come to provide food for us and to appease our hunger. We do not blame Government for our woes but we curse our lot therefor. When we feel sorely tormented and long to tell you of our thousand woes, we cast wistful glances towards Delhi, that cremation-ground of India. We are deeply attached to the British connection. It is we Bengalis who preached the virtues of British rule to the people of other parts of India. We have given up our material and spiritual interest and sacrificed our national individuality, all for love of you, and we have taken up instead your culture and attire. But such is our ill-luck, that you have abandoned such devoted subjects and banished yourselves to the wilderness of Delhi! No wonder, therefore, that when we lift up our eyes from the fertile soil of Bengal and look at Delhi, the eternal cremation-ground of India,—Delhi which is decked with a garland of the skulls of Kaurava, Pandava, Chauhan, Rathor, Moghul and Pathan Sovereigns, we feel overcome with shame and regret. Bengal is the most beautiful and prosperous part of India; time was when she could feed the starving and shelter the needy. Time was when her literature and her religion were honoured all over India. Bengal then was happier than any other part of India. Those days are gone, but their memory remains. She gave her all to the English. Why nevertheless did the English abandon her? All their troubles will cease if now they cordially hug, and welcome us to their breast so to speak. Nothing will please the Bengalis better than to be taken back into your favour. Who else have loved the English so whole-heartedly as they? Let Lord Chelmsford try to understand their state of mind now. They sacrificed their all to ingratiate themselves into the favour of their rulers, and yet they were cast off. Naturally, therefore they feel sorely offended. They can put up with every trouble at the hands of the English, but they cannot bear to be neglected. Government have abandoned Bengal for a place which is stained with the blood of the English!

39. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 4th April refers to the recent remark of the *Times* that the Indian public are not to look on Lord Chelmsford as “the herald of changes which are out of the question while the present crisis lasts.” But will we be permitted to look for changes after the war? What about the rumour that Calcutta is again to be the capital of India?

40. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 5th April says Lord Chelmsford has assumed the Viceroyalty at a very critical time. It is a period of transition and excitement and much will depend on the statesmanship, foresight and sympathy of the Viceroy. Lord Chelmsford is neither a diplomat nor an experienced administrator. There is, therefore, every reason to fear that he may not be able to control the Civilians in the same manner as Lord Hardinge did.

Nothing certain can be said yet about the policy which Lord Chelmsford will adopt, as he has not yet done anything in the administrative line. It is true that he laboured hard in the cause of education when he was on the London County Council. This does not, however, warrant us in saying that he will adopt the same policy in India.

BANGALI,
April 4th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 5th, 1916.

Lord Chelmsford and political changes.

The new Viceroy.

The paper then proceeds to take exception to the statement made in the *Times* that Lord Chelmsford does not want to guide himself by precedents. Does this mean that Lord Chelmsford will abandon the line of policy laid down by Lord Hardinge? If he did so it would be an unfortunate thing, as Lord Hardinge has made many recommendations to the Secretary of State for the good of India. That India cannot for a long time remain in her present state is more than certain. If after the war India does not get self-government, such as is enjoyed by the Colonies, it will create unrest. India at the present moment, therefore, requires a Viceroy who will firmly represent Indian feeling in the matter.

How far Lord Chelmsford will fulfil these expectations time alone can show. At the present moment we will content ourselves with saying that there are manifest signs of political activity in this country. Moslems have joined hands with Hindus in demanding self-government. It would, therefore, be wise for the British Government to confer on India the common rights of humanity.

The paper then goes on to say that the educated section of the Indian people are perfectly aware of the liberal character of British rule in India. All this aspiration after self-government is possible under British alone. After having realised what German rule means no Indian can ever think or dream of passing under German rule. If ever the spark of the European war reaches India (which God forbid!), we Indians will show to the drunken Germans by our support of the English that we are no supporters of German militarism.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 6th, 1916.]

41. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 6th April expresses the hope that Lord Chelmsford will act so as to endear himself to the Indian people just as Lord Hardinge did.

The new Viceroy.

SANJIVANI,
April 6th, 1916.

42. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 6th April quotes an editorial paragraph which has appeared in the *Times* of London, dated the 3rd idem, and in which Lord

Ibid.

Chelmsford has been eulogised as a talented, generous and large-hearted administrator, and says:—

What the *Times* has said may or may not be true. If His Excellency can practically demonstrate his sympathy with the Indians, the latter will not fail to award him the praise he deserves.

BANGALI,
April 6th, 1916.

43. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th April, in welcoming Lord Chelmsford, observes that we need not anticipate impossible gifts from His Excellency. He will

"Welcome."

not presumably undertake any large changes. If he can restore the lost industries of India, he will have earned our lasting gratitude. The revival of our industries can be brought about by Government only with popular co-operation. We want four things principally—food, water, sanitation and education.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 9th, 1916.

44. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 9th April says that the speech which Lord Chelmsford delivered in Delhi shows that His Excellency is not anxious to remove the capital to Calcutta. In our opinion it is good for the Government of India to remain at a distance, for in this lies the welfare of Bengal and of Calcutta especially. India's welfare also lies in this. The Government of India should not be under the influence of the European community of Calcutta, who are the enemies of Indian aspirations. Indians have not forgotten the bad influence of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Lord Curzon. This is why we want that the Government of India should be at any place but Calcutta.

Lord Chelmsford and Delhi.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 6th, 1916.

45. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th April thanks Government for the steps that are being taken in the Punjab to preserve ancient monuments and invites its attention to the condition of the structure known as Khan Jahan Ali's Sat Gumbuj (seven domes) at Bagerhat. There are also many other ancient buildings in Bengal which, being constructed of bricks, are rapidly falling into ruin.

Ancient monuments in Bengal.

46. Referring to His Excellency Lord Carmichael's Budget speech, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th April writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 6th 1916.

Out of 76 resolutions moved by non-official members since January 1913, only 18 have been accepted by Government, and this is not a thing that one can rejoice at. We must say that some at least of the 48 resolutions which have been rejected ought to have been accepted. We are glad to learn that out of 34 elected members 27 attended the meetings of the Council regularly. Next, as regards the expenditure on sanitation, it is a great pity that Government should not be in a position to spend what they ought to for ridding the province of malaria which kills about 10,00,000 of people annually. Then, as to the anarchical crimes to which His Excellency says some wicked but very clever persons incite others while they themselves remain in the back-ground, why do not the police publish the evidence of the guilt of these wire-pullers? In any case, Government should handle the matter very carefully, so that innocent people may not be wrongly punished. And, lastly, with regard to the steps taken against political offenders, have Government minutely enquired into the charge brought against every person before internment or deporting him?

47. In an article on the Bengal Budget, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 5th April writes that the time allowed for the discussion of the matter is too short and observes:—

BANGALI,
April 5th, 1916.

Government do not yet seem to be in a hurry to take steps for ridding the province of malaria which is decimating the population of Bengal. We have had quite enough of theories and discussions and want some real deeds. His Excellency the Governor has promised to attend to the question as soon as funds would permit, but we do not know when that happy day will come. Although no definite statistics of the mortality from malaria are available, the calculations made by Dr. Fry show that one-fourth of the cases of death from fever are due to malaria. Dr. Bentley says that places which were quite healthy 50 or 60 years ago have now become malarious. It is high time Government did something in the matter, even by retrenching the expenditure on other items.

48. The *Sadakat* (Calcutta) of the 11th April says that the statement of Sir William Meyer about a permanent increase in the military expenditure of India has created a good deal of disappointment in the country.

SADAKAT,
April 11th, 1916.

The military expenditure in India. During the war we have carefully borne the increased expenditure, because it has been necessary for the security of the country. After the war there will not be any necessity for maintaining a huge army. Government should prepare itself from now for effecting a reduction in military expenditure.

In saying this we do not mean to say that we are in favour of reducing the military strength of India, but maintain that in this respect India should not be inferior to any other country in the world. If this cannot very well be effected without an increase in expenditure, then we should choose to effect economy in this matter, so that the money thus saved may be spent in introducing reforms without which India must ever remain weak. After the war Government should form a national militia which will serve as the foundation of a strong army. India is a perennial spring of military force and strength. Government should, therefore, take advantage of that spring which to both the people and the Government is like the water of life.

49. The *Sadakat* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says:—

SADAKAT,
April 7th, 1916.

The future of Indian industries. Twenty months have passed since the war commenced. Its sparks have altogether destroyed peace all over the world, especially in Europe, America, Asia and Africa. The neutral States have suffered a good deal from the effects of this war as their trade is at an end. Praise be unto God that we are living in peace, but the commercial life of India is daily becoming more precarious. England, at the present moment, is unable to satisfy the commercial needs of India as she is busily engaged in the manufacture of the munitions of war. Except piece-goods a major part of the necessary articles used to come from Germany and Austria. That place has now been taken up by America and Japan. We do not know how far America and Japan have been successful in supplying the needs of this country, but one fact is certain, that the prices of all

articles have risen, thus affecting the pockets of the people badly. It is rather unfortunate that India, at the present moment, is unable to supply her own needs. If Government had turned its attention to the commercial needs of India shortly after the commencement of the war, to-day we would have been very near the desired goal. It is well that Government has come to realise the importance of the industrial question and has appointed a Commission, on which, unfortunately, there are to be only three Indian members. They will not, in our opinion, be quite successful in placing the Indian views on the question in their proper light. We would suggest that the number of Indians and Europeans on the Committee be equal. On Indian industrial questions the Indian opinion should predominate.

SADAKAT,
April 12th, 1916.

50. The *Sadakat* (Calcutta) of the 12th April says that after this war is over there will be another war, namely, the industrial war. If India does not prepare herself against this she will be trampled down. As the fate of India is bound up with that of England she should always closely follow the English policy. History shows that when India was not under British rule Indian muslin and silk used to be exported to London and Paris. England then imposed heavy import duties on these commodities to protect her own industries. England adopted free trade at a time when she found herself in a position of superiority over other countries.

War has, however, opened the eyes of England to the dangers of German competition.

We do not know what recommendation the Industrial Commission will make, but we are of opinion that without Government help nothing will be possible in India. What Government help can do is very well proved in the case of Japan.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 10th, 1916.

51. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th April says that the war is bound to bring about a change in the commercial policy of the British Government. What will be the position of India when that change takes place? From what Lord Hardinge and the Finance Minister have said it seems that India will have protection after the war. If such be really the case, Government should make no delay to announce it, for now, when the war is going on, is the best opportunity to start industries in the country.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 5th, 1916.

52. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th April writes:—
“A funny thing.”
Some time ago the *Statesman* expressed itself in favour of protecting Indian industries against German competition, but as soon as Government showed some desire to protect our industries against all foreign competition, that paper set up a howl and abused Government and Indians alike. By protecting Indian industries the interests of a handful of foreign traders will be injured, and the “Friend of India” is furious at the very mention of the thing. According to our good contemporary, the talk about India’s poverty is baseless and protection would be a dire calamity for our country. The paper also ridicules the idea of Indians doing what the Japanese have done. The *Englishman*, however, is in favour of protection. It is a well-known fact that free trade had done immense harm to India and we all know how the stoppage of the export of food grains from our country has already done it some good. We are quite confident that our decaying industries will be revived and our poverty removed if we have a protective tariff.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 5th, 1916.

53. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th April takes the Hindu members of the United Provinces Legislative Council to task for their support of the idea of special representation of Musalmans on the Council, and wonders how they could advocate a thing like this which every sane man knows to be injurious to the best interests of the country. The paper is inclined to suspect that there is some mystery behind the whole affair and describes the gentlemen who supported the proposal as sycophants.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 10th, 1916.

54. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th April supports the resolution moved by the Hon’ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray in the Bengal Legislative Council for an enlargement of the Council by two members to be returned by the educated community as such. Of course the members who

“Why play on the lute?”—
Self-government in India.”

are now returned by municipalities, District Boards, etc., are returned by educated men, but still the vast majority of educated men who have no connection with such bodies remain unrepresented. Now, if the Council is enlarged by two elected members as proposed, will Government add three more nominated members to it in order to keep up the necessary proportion between elected and nominated members?

The only good that non-official members can do is to bring the wants and grievances of the country to the notice of Government; otherwise, as Government is not bound to act upon any resolution carried by them against itself, it is simply immaterial whether they form the majority or not in the Council. Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's idea that Bengal will get provincial autonomy through the appointment of a Governor is nothing but the outcome of a senile brain. Mrs. Besant has charged the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* with ingratitude for certain remarks passed against Lord Hardinge, but one fails to see how Lord Hardinge has been instrumental in bringing the prospect of Home Rule in India nearer than before. It is English education which has taught Indians to value self-government. Similarly, it is the goodness of English administration which emboldens us to demand it openly. Our ideal of self-government is also English.

It is only a question of time. Bright said that it could not be long before India got the privilege. Lord Morley does not see any prospect, even in the distant future. Lord Hardinge said that the day would come, but not very soon. The Indians think that the day will not come of itself, but will have to be brought slowly by the acquisition of other privileges.

55. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 4th April thanks the Maharaja of Burdwan for his noble speech in the British Indian Association, in which he entreated Government to enlist able-bodied Bengalis in the Indian army and urged the necessity of the formation of a Bengali volunteer corps. The fact that a few Bengalis have turned anarchists cannot be sufficient ground for distrusting the entire Bengali people. Did not the Boers fight against the English? But nevertheless the same Boers are fighting for the English in the present war. If Botha, De Wet and other Boers can be forgiven, cannot the Bengali youths be forgiven as well?

56. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 5th April writes:—

"The Bengali's character and hopes."

When Lord Curzon indulged in his memorable jest and insulted the entire Bengali nation, the people of Bengal were naturally much agitated, for as a progressive nation they had never expected such treatment from the representative of their Sovereign. Once there is unrest among a people it is not easily removed. Considering our advancement in knowledge and our greatness in religion and character, our Sovereign ought not to tolerate the indifference shown to our feelings by a paid officer of his.

The sole aim of politics is to free a country of unrest. No officer of our Sovereign has ever hesitated to relegate Bengal to a back seat and punish her people severely. Herein lies the defect of the administrative policy, and it is this defect that is responsible for the present unrest. In a previous article we wrote that Arabinda Ghosh was living at Pondicherry, and yet untruthful slanderers, who were spreading false rumours with the object of creating mischief in the Empire, said that he was in Germany. Now is there a similar truth at the root of the (supposed) existence of anarchism? Some time ago we heard from a political offender that he had never committed any political offence, but that a certain person had made allegations against him owing to a personal grudge.

The people of this country and the officials are the subjects of the same Sovereign, and it is not possible that the former have not the same kind regard for the Empire as the latter. The people do not certainly expect to get everything that they may ask for from their Sovereign, nor are they so foolish as to ask for the Sovereign's throne or his consort. It may be said that our rulers are aliens in nationality and religion and that it is not, therefore, possible for us to pray for their welfare, but it is a well-known fact that we are a loyal people and are devoted to our rulers in spite of their being a foreign race. To think us to be otherwise betrays an utter ignorance of human

NAYAK.
April 4th, 1916.

NAYAK,
April 5th, 1916.

nature. If the people are kindly treated by their rulers they can never turn against them (the latter).

Distress and want have created a temporary unrest among the Bengalis, but have by no means made them perverse. Once this distress and want are removed they will become the most loyal people on earth. There are many Bengalis who are equal in abilities to the men who have made themselves famous both in England and in India as skilful administrators. If the abilities of such Bengalis are recognised and if the people of this province are not unjustly accused of being cowardly and timid, Bengalis will save the Empire from every danger with which it may be faced. Bengalis fought under Clive and many of them have shown conspicuous gallantry on the battle-fields of Mesopotamia. Englishmen have, therefore, no right to call Bengalis cowards, but yet they (Englishmen) have accused them of cowardice, because they are their rulers. Does not that accusation cast a slur upon the rulers of India? It is not certainly something to be proud of for the rulers of this country to make the people cowards and to deprive them of all manly virtues; nor is such a thing, conducive to their (the rulers') welfare. Our rulers have pardoned De Wet and the Irish Nationalists, and we ask them to pardon the young men of Bengal and satisfy their eagerness to fight by enlisting them in the army. The Bengali can shed more blood for his Sovereign than the Englishman.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 8th, 1916.

57. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 8th April thanks Government for appointing Mr. K. C. De as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division. Mr. De has

Mr. K. C. De.

thus superseded a number of English and Indian Civilians. It is merely the reward of his merit. He is the third Bengali to become a Divisional Commissioner. May he live long.

BANGAVASI,
April 8th, 1916

58. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 8th April refers to a complaint

Complaint of bad treatment.

made by the *Utkal Sevak* that certain judicial officers in Sambalpur, when touring in the mufassil, obtain provisions and supplies for which they make no adequate payment. This causes great public discontent and Sir Edward Gait should stop it.

III.—LEGISLATION.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 7th, 1916.

59. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 7th April, referring to the "Brothers to separate"—Debate in the Bihar Legislative Council on the United Provinces Municipal Bill, says:—

Sir James Meston ranged himself on the side of special representation for Musalmans, although he declared that personally speaking he was opposed to it. The Hon'ble Babu Brajanandan protested against special representation, but his motion to keep the Bill in abeyance on account of its controversial nature was defeated. Sir James next allowed the Hon'ble Raja Muhammad Rasul Khan to move an amendment, although he had not given previous notice of it. On Babu Brajanandan's protest, Sir James suspended business rules in order to enable the amendment to be moved. This conduct on His Honour's part has greatly wounded the feelings of Hindus. There is already not much good feeling existing between Hindus and Musalmans in the United Provinces. Like Mr. Lyon in Bengal, Sir James Meston, said in a speech that Government did not favour the policy of divide and rule. We, therefore, regret to see His Honour behaving in Council in a manner calculated to widen the gulf between Hindus and Musalmans. Special representation in the place of open competition is sure to work evil for both Hindus and Musalmans.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 9th, 1916.

60. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 9th April takes Sir

The United Provinces Municipalities Bill.

James Meston to task for hastily accepting the resolution for giving separate electorate to Moslems in the municipalities of the United Provinces and for maintaining that the United Provinces Municipalities Bill was not a controversial piece of legislation. The paper goes on to preach a long homily to Sir James.

It also goes on to say that the arrangements for passing the above-mentioned resolution were made secretly in Government House. It condemns Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Matilal Nehru and others for supporting the resolution.

61. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April hopes that the Bill drafted by Mr. Bramfeld, Commissioner of the Calcutta Municipality, for the prevention of adulteration, will soon be passed into law. The Bill provides for rigorous imprisonment as well as fine for adulteration and every measure has been taken to prevent evasions of the law.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

62. Referring to the case of Arjunlal Sethi, B.A., a leader of the Jain community, who was arrested at Indore in 1913, released, rearrested and sent to Jaipur, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says that after keeping him in the lock-up for a long time, the Jaipur Darbar have, in December last, sentenced him to five years' imprisonment without any trial. It is not even known what the charges against him were. The Jain community has petitioned the Viceroy in the matter. It is hoped that Lord Chelmsford will do justice in the case and earn the gratitude of the Jain community and all Indians. The British Government is a constitutional Government. Why then should people be punished or deported in an unconstitutional way?

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

63. Babu Rabindra Nath Sarkar, of the "Bankura Sammilani" writes in the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April that no relief association has stopped its work in the Bankura district. Only each association has taken full and independent charge of a separate union. A famine-stricken man has committed suicide in village Rudra under the Ambikanagar centre. Steps should be taken to prevent such occurrences.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

64. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says that distress is very severe in Tippera. Government officers had held out hopes to the poor cultivators of villages Kutl, Lesiaralia, etc., that Government would give them money to buy seeds; but now it is said that Government will do nothing of the kind. If Government does not give them money to buy seeds, they will not be able to grow any crops and consequently the loans they have already taken from Government will remain unpaid. It is now simply impossible for them to secure money from any other source. Such is the condition in most places.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

65. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 10th April publishes a complaint about the prevalence of acute distress among the inhabitants of Narasingdi and Rupganj thanas in Dacca. All that these men need in the way of help is to get some loans from Government on favourable terms, which they may pay off at their leisure.

NAYAK,
April 10th, 1916.

66. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says that repeated failures of crops during the last two years have given rise to severe distress in villages Raytuti, Panchasia, Kanla, Raji, Goara, etc., within the Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district. Men, women and children are starving. Government is requested to grant relief without delay.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

67. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April speaks of the prevalence of severe distress in villages Daulatpur, Kaoalibinni, Daribinni, Fatepur, Matna, Shivapasha, Bhaishri, Makhuna, etc., under the Kendua thana in the Mymensingh district. A *mahajan* of village Fatepur distributed a quantity of Rangoon rice for some days, but the distress is too widespread to be dealt with in this manner. The price of rice has risen to Rs. 8 per

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

maund. *Mahajans* are demanding exorbitant rates of interest; and even at such rates of interest money cannot be always had from them. The prospect of the next crop is gloomy. Government and local zamindars are requested to grant relief without delay.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BANGALI
April 11th, 1916.

68. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 11th April refers to Sir Narayan Chandravarkar's recent speech in the Indian Association, in the course of which he complained that British Indians are overgoverned. This, in his opinion, is the greatest defect of British rule.

MOHAMMADI,
April 7th, 1916.

69. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April writes as follows :—

Lord Hardinge.

The addresses which are being presented to Lord Hardinge in the name of the public and in which the so-called Indian leaders have been trying to hide the real sentiment of the people of the country under a cloak of hypocrisy, compel us to say a few words about the departing Viceroy. In our opinion Lord Hardinge has done nothing during the whole term of his Viceroyalty for which he can claim the love and sympathy of the Indians. He has rather sown the seeds of many an evil in the country.

A general survey of his administration shows that he has enacted a number of repressive measures which have robbed the press of its freedom, killed and persecuted many a newspaper, stemmed the healthy growth of literature, increased the cost of education, and forbidden the holding of public meetings. The powers of the Calcutta University, the Calcutta High Court and the city of Calcutta have been weakened during his *régime*. Public money has been freely wasted in transfers of capitals. In fact, barring what he has done for Indian coolies in the colonies, he has done nothing particularly favourable for Indians.

He has done no good to the Musalman community. On the contrary, never before under British rule were Musalman interest and racial self-respect so mercilessly trampled on as they have been during Lord Hardinge's *régime*. Indian Musalmans will never forget the manner in which and the circumstances under which the partition of Bengal was annulled. It is a matter of deep regret that even in the address which had been presented to him in association with Musalman leaders the annulment of the partition of Bengal had been called his greatest work. We can thank Lord Hardinge only in the sense in which the Hindus can thank Lord Curzon. On first arriving at Bombay and subsequently at Dacca he expressed himself severely against the special representation of Musalmans. The Musalman press and recognised Musalman leaders have suffered most under him. His Dacca University scheme was a farce intended to deceive the Musalman community. The long-cherished hopes of the Musalmans to found a Musalman University were also shattered by him. Is it possible for the Musalman community to thank Lord Hardinge for all this? It would have been better not to have made any mention of the Cawnpore Mosque affair in the address. The Cawnpore Mosque affair is the worst blot on Lord Hardinge's administration, and it is best not to discuss the question now.

The address and its reply have astounded us. We shall be happy to know if the "Second Lord Ripon's" sweet reply relating to autonomy has opened the eyes of Surendra Nath. In short, Lord Hardinge has not been able to give satisfaction to any party, Hindu, Musalman or Anglo-Indian.

NAYAK,
April 4th, 1916.

70. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 4th April writes :—

"Praise of Lord Hardinge."

Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Lahore were jealous of the greatness of Calcutta. Lord Hardinge took his stand on this jealousy when he transferred the capital from Calcutta. The transfer gave great satisfaction to the public men of those provinces. Mr. Gokhale openly declared that it was only because Calcutta was the capital of India that all Bengalis, great or small, from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Surendra Nath Banerji had become famous. We have repeatedly proved this theory to be false, from the fact that even after the

transfer of the capital Sir Rabindra Nath has received the Nobel Prize, Sir Rajendra Nath has been honoured at Delhi, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra has received a very high post, the Bengal Ambulance Corps has been formed, and Sir Tarak Nath and Sir Rash Behari have made munificent gifts in aid of education. Gokhale was intensely jealous of the Bengalis; and at the root of the high praise which Lord Hardinge has received lies this jealousy.

Lord Hardinge came and has gone away. In a few days India will forget him. Indians do not care for men. They look at the policy of administration. Lord Hardinge has, by annulling the partition, destroyed continuity in the administrative policy of India. This is a matter of regret. He never looked with an eye of pity on poor people. He did nothing for them. His speech after the bomb outrage at Delhi proved his great intelligence. We have the highest respect for him personally.

71. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 5th April writes:—

"Farewell."

Lord Chelmsford is now our Viceroy and we pray to God that His Excellency may return to England after five years of happy rule. We have a very high regard for Lord Hardinge personally and admire the fortitude with which he discharged the duties of his high office in the midst of repeated bereavements. The great advantage of British rule is the change of Governors every five years. We have thus a chance of welcoming a new Governor and cherishing new hopes once every five years. If there were no such practice we should have been in absolute despair and become tired of British rule. It is hopes that have kept us alive so far, though our hopes have never been fulfilled. We would repeat to Lord Chelmsford what we said to Lord Hardinge five years ago. First, we want to live in health and comfort and, as our Viceroy, His Excellency can, if he chooses, make our life easy. Secondly, we want to live in peace, free from racial differences and interracial jealousies. We appeal to His Excellency not to create differences between Hindus and Musalmans and between Bengalis and Biharis. As puppets in the hands of their rulers, the people of this country do as they are made to do, and we pray to Lord Chelmsford not to set them quarrelling among themselves. Lastly, we appeal to His Excellency not to hold out to our people wild hopes of autonomy, etc., which can never be fulfilled; for the failure of these hopes causes keen disappointment to our countrymen and exasperates them.

Lord Hardinge has not granted any of our prayers. The money spent in building new Patna would have rid the whole of Bihar of plague, and the huge amount wasted on new Delhi would have made the whole of the Punjab a healthy province. Lord Hardinge has incited animosity against Bengalis among the educated people of every province, and set Biharis against Bengalis. When the Biharis sober down in time they will find out their sad folly. Lord Hardinge first held out high hopes to us, and when he found that these hopes could not be fulfilled he explained them away first through Sir S. P. Sinha and next by his own lips.

What has been done cannot be undone. We are a patient people, and we are only happy that we can now indulge in fresh hopes for another five years. It is strange that for the first time the *Englishman* and ourselves should hold similar views. We also wonder that some of our educated countrymen have so far been blinded by petty self-interest as to give to Lord Hardinge the place of a god and that an able statesman like Lord Hardinge should be so anxious for empty paper-praise. We pray to God that Lord Chelmsford may not be like Lord Hardinge, and we also pray for the latter's long life.

72. The following is a full translation of an article under the marginally-noted heading which appears in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th April:—

"Whining for honour and begging for affection."

Even the women of our country know that one degrades oneself if one whines for honour and begs for affection. Honour and affection are worth having only when they are obtained by right; or else they are fit to be trampled under foot. It is a shame that a Bengali paper, the *Bangavasi*, should disgrace the entire Bengali nation by whining to Lord Hardinge for honour and begging to him for affection. Lord Hardinge is one of those short-sighted politicians whose displeasure Bengalis have incurred by adopting English education and civilisation and trying to be the equals of

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
April 6th, 1916.

Englishmen. The ill-will which Lord Hardinge bears for Bengalis became apparent on more than one occasion during his *régime*; and that is why we felt sorely hurt when Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji took a leading part in the farewell given to His Lordship. Even when bidding farewell to India, Lord Hardinge made an attempt to blacken the fair fame of the people of Bengal. And this has shocked the feelings of the *Bangavasi*. The aspersions which Lord Hardinge has cast upon the Bengali character and the attempts which he has made to slander them before the people of other provinces, will make the public think that they have no self-respect. Our contemporary makes a most abject appeal to Lord Hardinge and says, "You have been the ruler of India's destiny and it is not proper for you to bear any ill-will towards anybody when you are bidding farewell to this country. What you have said you have said; but will you not say a few kind words about Bengalis at the time of your departure from India? Your connection with Bengal is going to be cut off for ever. We do not ask you to return the love and respect which Bengalis bear for you, but let them have only a few sweet words, which win their hearts so easily." It is not what Lord Hardinge has said but the mean servility of the *Bangavasi* that has lowered the Bengalis. A handful of ill-advised young men have, regardless of the lesson taught by history, committed anarchical offences, and Bengalis are sorry for this. Such criminals exist in every country, England not excepted. The criminal acts of a few do not sully the good name of the entire population of a province. His Majesty the King-Emperor has seen for himself the loyalty and peace-loving nature of Bengalis. When His Majesty visited Bengal as Prince of Wales, Bengalis were greatly agitated over the partition of their province; but still their welcome to him was not lacking in warmth. Their behaviour gave him clearly to understand that they were carrying on the kind of constitutional agitation which was the secret of England's greatness and which was not at all seditious. It was because His Majesty could see what the agitation really was that later on when he visited India as its Emperor, he unsettled Lord Morley's "settled fact." So it does not matter what Lord Hardinge may say. He has done harm enough, to the people of Bengal, and a few words spoken by him now can be of no value.

Lord Hardinge has no power to sink truth in the abyss of falsehood and wipe out the good name of Bengalis from the face of New India, which is a creation of British rule and is a standing glory to Great Britain. The Bengali takes the lead in everything that takes place in New India, the creation of which Lord Macaulay had in mind when he introduced English education and English civilisation into the country. Lord Hardinge has removed the capital of India from Bengal, the province where the foundation of British rule was laid; but His Majesty the King-Emperor calls Calcutta the premier city in India, and it is beyond Lord Hardinge's power to lessen the glory of that city. Lord Hardinge has only shown his near-sightedness by removing the capital from Bengal, which is so intimately connected with British rule.

Bengalis form the majority among the great men who have done so much for the advancement of New India, and they predominate in every sphere of the country's activities. The lines which Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and Pyari Charan Sarkar laid down for vernacular and English education respectively are now followed in every province. Is there any one who can equal our Michael Madhusudan Dutt and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in the domain of literature? No other province in India can boast of the literature which Bengal has, nor is there anybody who can deny the Bengali's leadership in the field of politics. Thirty years ago, when the Indian National Congress, to which Lord Hardinge refers in his speech, held its first sitting in Bombay, it was W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengali, who was unanimously elected as its President. When Mr. Bonnerjee went to Madras to attend the Congress people from all parts of India flocked there just to have a look at him. So long as he was alive, neither Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, of Bombay, nor Mr. Krishnaswamy, of Madras, could be the leader of the Congress. Mr. Gokhale, whose death was lamented by Lord Hardinge, said when the political sky of India was covered with dark clouds, "Pacify Bengal, My Lord, and India will be pacified." Indeed, Bengal occupies the first place in everything. In antiquarian research, in which Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar has won such high renown, there is no one who can vie with Raja Rajendra Lala Mitra, who

exposed the errors of Ferguson and Cunningham and established his own views. Many a dark corner of the science of law was illumined by the genius of that great Bengali Judge, Dwarka Nath Mitra. Ramgopal Ghosh entered the field of commerce at a time when Bombay did not have her Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy or Tata. From Harish Chandra Mukherjee, of the *Hindoo Patriot*, down to Aravinda Ghosh, of the *Karmayogin*, Bengali journalists have been the model for their fellow-journalists in other provinces. There have been cases in which, if a Bengali paper happened to be late in reaching Government House, a mounted sowar has come to take it there. The fear of Sisir Kumar Ghosh made Sir Leppel Griffin resign his office and leave the country. The agitation started by the *Bangavasi* against the Age of Consent Act, though not quite successful, is a thing that deserves mention. The speeches of Bengali orators, such as Kesav Chandra, Lalmohan, Pratap Chandra and Surendra Nath, have charmed the people of England. Like the great Bengali Chaitanya Vivekananda founded the cult of philanthropy in India. The first Indian to be a member of the Imperial Executive Council was a Bengali, Sir S. P. Sinha. There is no one who can equal Sir Asutosh Mukherjee in his experience of University matters. The excellent work done by young Bengali volunteers in connection with the Damodar floods evoked praise even from a Bengali-hater like Lord Hardinge. The Bengali youths to whom Lord Hardinge was not willing to grant the privilege of laying down their lives on the battlefield, have somehow succeeded in going to the fighting line to uphold the glory of their Sovereign and his Empire and have given proofs of their heroism.

Such then being the proud position occupied by Bengalis, they can afford to be indifferent to the slander or praise of Governors like Lord Hardinge, who come and stay in this country only for a season as it were. They will, in spite of everything, do their duty as the leaders of the people of India. It is against their nature to whine to Lord Hardinge for honour or to beg to him for love. They will not do so, for Lord Hardinge's praise or censure does not matter anything to them.

So we must say that the *Bangavasi's* conduct has disgraced the entire Bengali people. We appeal to that paper not to smear our countrymen with the filth of meanness with which its own person is covered. If it makes any such attempt, Bengalis will not tolerate it—for an insult to their nation will be too much even for their wonderful patience.

73. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th April wants to know why though Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji offered *puja* to Lord Hardinge so to say, no representative from the Indian Association went to Delhi to bid His Lordship farewell. The Landholders' Association also did not send anybody to the function, nor did the province of Bihar and Orissa. Do the Biharis now realise the harm done to them by Lord Hardinge by separating their province from Bengal?

74. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 5th April says that though the departure of the Viceroy is from many standpoints a very sad thing for India, yet we should never forget that it was during his *régime* that the Vernacular Press, especially the Moselm section of it, was severely dealt with under the Indian Press Act. The Defence of India Act—a piece of legislation necessitated by the war—has been enforced against newspapers, whose existence it has jeopardised, and against many respectable persons, whose ordinary personal privileges it has curtailed. The modification of the partition of Bengal was certainly a very unfortunate thing for the Moslems of Eastern Bengal.

75. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says that the many speeches delivered by Lord Hardinge on the eve of his departure at Bombay are very instructive. The one that he delivered in reply to the address of the Corporation is full of instruction for the Indian people. In it he has declared the guiding principle of his administration.

The paper then goes on to say that in spite of the sympathetic attitude of Lord Hardinge many Acts were passed during his *régime* which caused pain to the Indian public. It is a fact very much to be regretted that even a ruler like him failed to understand the real sentiments of the people.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 6th, 1916.

RESALAT,
Ap. 11 5th, 1916.

RESALAT,
April 7th, 1916.

BANGALI.
April 4th, 1916

76. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 4th April notices with pleasure a recent testimony from the *Pioneer*, which has been a consistent enemy of the educated community, to the effect that "Lord Hardinge's popularity with the educated classes of this country is too patent a fact to be ignored. Rather let us frankly admit that it has been a great asset to the Empire during this trying period of world war." It is to be hoped that Government also will now recognise the value of the support of the educated community and utilise its help as much as possible.

DAINIK BASUMATI
April 5th, 1916.

77. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th April writes:—

"Turkey."

The latest war news does not incline us to think that Turkey is getting weaker every day as the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Pioneer* say; for we find that she is pressing hard upon Mesopotamia and that her troops have not yet been driven out of Persia. The Salonika correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the Turkish troops are being worn out and are in the grip of famine. If this be true, Turkey ought to cease fighting at an early date, but this she is not likely to do. The *Pioneer* says that the people of Turkey are anxious for the war to end, and that if the Germans prevent Turkey from keeping out of the struggle, there will be a rebellion. But if any such thing was about to happen the war would not be carried on as it is now. The *Pioneer's* correspondent says that the wives of German officers residing in Constantinople are leaving for Berlin; and again the same paper says that German officers are moving between Constantinople and Berlin constantly. Needless to say, all this news comes from Cairo and it is difficult to understand it.

The frequency of the Allies' successes on the Caucasus frontiers would lead one to think that the battle going on in Turkish Armenia is the main battle of the campaign; but even there the Allies are not putting up much of a fight. The Russians also are still thirty miles from Trebizond. They have, however, occupied Hijan in Bitlis and the Turks have withdrawn towards the south.

If the fighting in Mesopotamia had been carried on with some vigour, there would have been a chance of the Russians making a rapid advance towards Baghdad; but nothing worth reporting is going on there and we are getting no news from that quarter. The *New York Herald* says that Egypt is now out of the war; but we learn from Reuter's telegrams that the Turks are encamped about a hundred miles from the Suez Canal, and that the British are bombarding the place. How then can Egypt be out of the struggle?

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 5th, 1916.

78. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 5th April says:—

The Mesopotamian campaign.

Our readers surely remember that some forces were sent to Mesopotamia across the Persian Gulf. Basra was captured by them and Lord Hardinge went to visit the place. Since then many changes have taken place and the Mesopotamian campaign has assumed the same importance as the European campaign. For the Germans who dream that anarchy will prevail in India, who are led by the perversity of their wisdom to imagine that the seeds of anarchy can be sown all over the Indian soil, it is not impossible to entertain the idea that by working in co-operation with Turkey they can very easily influence the Moslems of Egypt, Persia, Afghanistan, etc., and that the Moslems of India are also likely to show sympathy with the Turkish Khalifa. There is nothing strange in this, but those who have watched the course of the war and have tried to understand its history aright clearly see that all the projects of Germany have failed and all her hopes have been blighted.

Though there is no hope for German success in Mesopotamia, yet they are doing their utmost to achieve it. The importance of the Mesopotamian campaign is also proved by the fact that many questions regarding it are being asked in Parliament.

The paper concludes by saying that it strongly hopes that the deficiencies, if any, in Mesopotamia will soon be made good.

RESALAT,
April 6th, 1916

79. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 6th April says that the abstract of

Ibid.

Parliamentary questions and replies about the Mesopotamian Campaign which Reuter has wired to us should be interpreted as the first lifting of the veil off the events of the

past three months in that region. A similar veil had been previously lifted off the campaign in Aisne, Marne, Gallipoli and the Bulgar-German attack on Serbia. This gave an opportunity to the outside world to form a true estimate of the campaign in those regions. The replies which were given to the interpellations were not reassuring or satisfactory. This has perplexed the public and we support the *Englishman* in its demand for fuller and more satisfactory reports.

80. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April writes:—

"Appearance of Russian troops near Mosul."

The Russians have, we hear, appeared near Mosul, as well as at a place about 150 miles to the north-east of Baghdad. It appears that the railway which the Germans are laying from Konieh to Baghdad has not been completed yet. Even if it has been completed, the distance of the line from Mosul cannot be more than 150 miles, so unless the Russian advance is checked they will attack the Konieh-Baghdad Railway line, and in that case it will be impossible for Turkey to send reinforcements from Constantinople to Baghdad. Again, if Russia can take Trebizond she will be able to spread her influence in Asia Minor. So far as we can gather from the news we have received, the Turks have not been able to check the advance of the victorious Russian army anywhere, and the famous German Generals, Von der Goltz and Von Sanders have not yet scored any success. The woeful condition of Turkey pains the heart of every Musalman. The rashness and thoughtlessness of the Young Turk party has brought this calamity upon Turkey.

MOSLEM HITASHI.
April 7th, 1916.

81. The following appears in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th April:—

"The Balkans."

At last there is a chance of some change in the situation in the Balkans. The Germans and the Bulgarians have begun their attacks on the allied forces, and the Austrians are trying to take Valona. It is difficult to say how the Allies will fare if fighting takes place on both sides of Salonika, but we learn from Russian newspapers that the Commander of the allied troops at Salonika is already trying to evacuate that place. The vigorous Russian offensive in Galicia was meant to divert Germany's attention from the Balkans to some extent and thus afford the British troops in France an opportunity to move towards Salonika. Recent telegrams, however, do not show that there is any special reason for the withdrawal of the allied forces from Salonika, though the Greeks may give them some trouble when the Germans advance towards the place. The Greek troops who were guarding the frontiers are deserting, leaving all their munitions and provisions in the hands of the Germans. This is causing the Allies some inconvenience; but will they withdraw from Salonika for this reason? We find from the Athens telegram of the 2nd April that the Greek Government have requested the Allies to evacuate Salonika and fight the Germans somewhere to the north of the place, so that the people of Salonika may not be put to any trouble, but if the Allies accede to this request they will have the Germans in front and the Greeks behind, and will also be unable to store munitions at Salonika. It is not, therefore, possible for them to evacuate Salonika. The Greek Government have made the request regardless of the impracticability or practicability of the thing, and will probably take steps to enforce the fulfilment of the request, but the Allies are suspicious of Greece's motives, and allied warships are searching Greek ports to find out whether they are supplying materials to German submarines. The measures they (the Allies) are taking in this connection are likely to annoy Greece and make her ask for a withdrawal of the allied troops from Salonika; but that request will not be granted and we may expect something definite to happen in Greece. If Germany puts a little more pressure in the Balkans the affair may come to a head; or else the Allies will silence Greece easily.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Ap. 11 5th, 1916.

The Allies will not withdraw from Salonika easily, and even if they have to do so, Germany will not be able to exercise supreme influence in East Mediterranean. The British have already taken Fort St. George in Smyrna and will thus be able to send some of their troops to Smyrna. Hence, whatever Germany or Greece may do, they will not be able to exercise any power in this side of the Mediterranean Sea.

HITAVADI,
April 7th, 1916.

82. The following is a full translation of a paragraph which appeared in the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 7th April:—

"Germany."

We are unable to guess the condition of Germany. It is very difficult to make an estimate of her strength. The English and their allies have been telling us that the Germans are becoming weaker in men and money, that the strength of their army is gradually diminishing and that they have not sufficient troops to fill in the gaps. We have been hearing this for a long time, but in reality we do not see the weakness of Germany in any direction. She has kept Russia at bay in the east, she is fighting with great prowess in France, in Belgium the Allies are not able to make any advance, and the allied army at Salonika is not able to attack and defeat the Austro-German force. The news that the Austro-German force in Serbia has been withdrawn to Galicia seems to be exaggerated; otherwise, the allied army at Salonika would have tried to attack and occupy Serbia.

The Germans are now showing their activity in various directions. They are astonishing the world with superhuman efforts everywhere—on land, on water and in the air. Their efforts are leading many people to think that just as a light brightens up before extinction so the heroism of Germany is brightening up before extinction—her fall is near. If this happens the world may have a little peace.

BANGALI,
April 4th, 1916.

83. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 4th April writes that the struggle round Verdun is still proceeding. The French are

Verdun.

resisting the successive onslaughts, but the fury and vigour of those onslaughts are not abating. So far Germany shows no signs of exhaustion. She has captured Malancourt and the village of Vaux. So long as the fort of Vaux remains in the hands of the French, the capture of the village of Vaux will not be of much use. It is to be hoped that the incomparable bravery of the French will be rewarded and that Verdun will continue in French occupation as now.

DURBIN,
April 6th, 1916.

84. The *Durbin* (Calcutta) of the 6th April says that the 20th month of the war is coming to a close and with the spring

The new turn of the European war.

the war has taken a new turn. The forces which on account of the snow had sought shelter in the trenches have now become ready for action. Either party is full of the thought that this time the fighting will be decisive. A year back the Allies were thinking as to when they would be able to reply to the heavy guns of Germany, but everything is reversed now. Some apprehend that the Allies may wipe Germany out of existence because it has now become quite plain that the Germans cannot reach Petrograd or France (?) (probably Paris). The pile of German corpses has in itself become an obstruction for the Kaiser. The correspondent of the *Englishman* is right when he says that though Germany may be able to press the Allies at certain points she can never break their line. Germany is now vainly beating her wings. The greater the effort that she makes the nearer will be her downfall. The fronts have extended over such a wide area that it has become impossible to provide munitions for the army. The reports which have so far been forthcoming show that if the offensive is now taken against Germany, she will not be able to withstand the Allies.

The state on the western front is such that the Germans cannot advance even an inch. The war is being fought in the trenches and that is why the Germans are where they are. Russia, France and England are preparing to attack Germany from all sides.

On the southern front the results of fighting are not in favour of the enemy.

It has been reported on reliable authority that both the British and French Governments consider the situation on this front as eminently satisfactory. They are now ready to push back the German line and are perfectly confident that the Germans cannot subdue them. The Allies are taking up positions along the entire line from Alsace to the sea. It only remains for them to break through the German columns. It remains, however, to be seen whether Germany cannot also claim the same advantages which the Allies do. It will not suffice to mention in this connection that Germany has called up her 1916 and 1917 recruits and also notified the 1918 recruits to get ready.

85. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 7th April, discussing the war, says that
 "The present war." it is the impiety and moral degradation of Europe
 which has brought it about. Europeans have
 divorced morality from politics. It is Europe's commerce which is now
 bringing about her destruction.

Continuing, the paper says that Turkey is fighting very bravely and the
 Mesopotamian expedition has been a mistake. Russia has been so harassed by
 Germany that she has lost some of her best territories and soldiers. Most of
 the nations engaged in this war are feeling the pinch of want of money. They
 are also rapidly losing their male population. This means that women will
 take up work which formerly used to be done by males and so cease to procreate
 and perpetuate the race. In Belgium there has been such a dearth of males
 that the morals of the women there have seriously deteriorated.

86. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 6th April writes:—

Ibid. We do not now get true reports about the
 war—the responsible officials are reticent. As
 regards the present struggle round Verdun, the Germans are within 3 miles
 of it and they have successively captured all the forts in its neighbourhood.
 The French have fallen back considerably from the first line of defence they
 had taken up. The Germans are also preparing for a fresh attack near
 Calais. Fighting is also in progress in Galicia and Riga.

The problem in the Balkans has been solved, but difficulty has arisen with
 Italy. The Germans have extensive commercial interests in Italy, and Italy
 cannot get rid of them all at once. The allied camp at Salonika, again, is a
 false strategic move, like the mistakes made in the Adriatic, in Gallipoli,
 in the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia. All these merely represent a dis-
 sipation of energy on the part of the Allies where concentration was needed.
 As regards Mesopotamia, if danger ever threatens India from the outside, it
 will be from the north-east and never from the north-west. In Mesopotamia,
 General Townshend is still besieged, General Aylmer's movements are
 uncertain and no report is available about General Nixon. England is now
 faced with serious danger and is quite bewildered. If Verdun falls, France's
 desire for war will for ever be appeased. As regards the sea, none can tell
 what fate will befall each particular nation. In the Caucasus, Russia is
 seeking to break the Turkish power, but so far without any success. There
 was a great fuss made about the capture of Erzerum, but from a military point
 of view it is not a position of very great importance. Turkey has fought
 with an amazing bravery which has astounded Europe. It is a fact, though,
 that there has been no engagement anywhere between the troops of our
 Sovereign and the enemy.

87. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 8th April refers with strong dis-
 approval to the proposal recently made by Subh-
 sankar Sukshinidas on behalf of the Human-
 itarian Fund office of Bombay at the recent meeting of the All-India Sanatan
 Hindu Dharma Sabha at Muttra, against the sacrifice of animals in Hindu
 worship. This would be tantamount to interfering with the Hindu religion
 and this agitation should be promptly suppressed by Government.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 15th April 1916.

NAYAK,
 April 7th, 1916.

NAYAK,
 April 6th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
 April 8th, 1916.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 16 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 15th April 1916.

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000.
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800.
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100.
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450.
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Hablu Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36	200
42	"Relis and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditt	Monthly ...	Sandari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

183. The early stages of the Mesopotamian campaign, writes the *Bengalee*, were marked by uninterrupted success. Since the severe reverse at Ctesiphon General Townshend has been shut up at Kut-el-Amara with his gallant forces and all attempts to relieve him have failed. However, these military blunders, serious as they are, may be excused as a part of the game. The ill-timed movement that has now been set on foot to fix the responsibility in this matter, when all efforts should be concentrated on retrieving the situation, can only be pronounced as unfortunate. However, when it transpires that even medical arrangements were so hopelessly defective and inadequate as to have caused grave sufferings and sometimes death to the sick and wounded, the public have a right to demand a full investigation of the matter with a view to the prevention of its recurrence in future. Serious allegations in this respect have been made in the columns of the *Times* by Mrs. Cobbold, who has exposed a disastrous display of official omniscience which, however necessary for the maintenance of prestige, had to be heavily paid for in the mismanaged campaign. The great lesson of this awful bungling is that bureaucratic administration gives rise to certain habits which ultimately react on efficiency.

BENGALURU,
9th April 1916.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

184. The *Modern Review* writes that people do not certainly like to be killed, maimed, injured, or robbed; and, therefore, appreciate the existence of the police,—except so far as they themselves are a source of unmerited trouble. However, education is certainly considered not less important than policing. To be plain, the work of the educator is far more important, indispensable and essential than that of the policeman. It is by education that moral and material improvement can be brought about. The more a State spends on the right sort of education, the less would it require to spend on the police. It may be an unpleasant truth, but it is a truth all the same, that a Government which spends more on the police than on education, is still wedded to the traditions of uncivilized rule. Militarism and police-rule are akin. When Englishmen denounce German militarism, do they bear in mind this fact? British officials in India think that they are the parents of the people, though in reality they are servants of the public. What does the father of a family do for his children? Does he think it more important to keep some strong men armed with big sticks to prevent the boys and girls from fighting among themselves, than to make good arrangements for their education, so that they may be disposed to live amicably together? People pay more to lawyers than to physicians; property is considered more valuable than health and life. A similar state of things is seen in the expenditure incurred by some Governments. They spend more on the police than on sanitation. In Italy some 15,000 persons die annually from malaria, and it is estimated that two million attacks lead to 15,000 deaths. In Bengal 500,000 deaths mean 65,000,000 attacks from malarial fever. It is difficult even to imagine how enormous must be the economic loss caused by these attacks. The work of the police in 1914 related partly to a matter of 800 deaths, involving an economic loss of four lakhs of rupees; the work of the Medical and Sanitation Departments, if supposed to be confined only to dealing with cholera and malarial fever, related to an economic loss of at least some thirty crores of rupees. The moral and intellectual deterioration caused among the people by disease and death is undoubtedly greater than the same kinds of deterioration caused by the crimes with which the police deal.

MODERN REVIEW,
April 1916.

185. Referring to this case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that a shop-keeper and his son were charged before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Girgaum with disorderly conduct in a public place at the instance of three

The Bhuleswar Police case.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th April 1916.

police sepoy and a municipal *muccadum*. The trying Magistrates found that the accused were innocent, but were put to trouble by the police because they would not gratify the illegal demand of the latter. What a startling disclosure was made by the evidence in the case! It went to show how a regular system of blackmailing by the policemen of hawkers was going on! The prosecution was conducted in Court by a Police Sub-Inspector, who had no hesitation in attempting to bolster it up by the evidence of witnesses of a most disreputable character, who openly insulted the Magistrates. Nobody wonders at the conduct of the police in this case. Indeed, the people have got accustomed to this sort of "police *zulm*." The rulers now desire to see the police become popular with the Indian public, but this result can be achieved only if offending policemen are not given official shelter but adequately punished.

TELEGRAPH.
8th April 1916.

186. Commenting on the Budget Debate in the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Telegraph* says that the Budget has been passed just as it was prepared by the officials

The Budget Debate.

in the different departments, and the debate in Council is more or less a *fiasco*. As long as the administration is carried on in this perfunctory fashion, there can be no hope of improvement. If those who make comments would only use common-sense, they would find that it is unnatural to suppose that the public should be so much opposed to the police, since the latter are paid to afford protection to the former. The very fact, therefore, that the non-official members of Council have scarcely a good word to say for the police, should convince all sensible people that there is something rotten in the police and its constitution. Moreover, even if the members are considered to be imbued with opposition views and to belong to the school of politicians who have ranged themselves against the bureaucracy so as to find no good in the police who are looked upon as the executive of that bureaucracy, one cannot possibly ignore the opinion of the masses. As a matter of fact it is not the educated classes alone that fight shy of the Indian police but the masses also have nothing to do with the so-called guardians of peace. This would never be the case if there was not something fundamentally wrong in the working of the police department. In every civilised country it is the microscopic minority composed of malefactors and criminals who are inimical to the police, and the vast majority of law-abiding people always do everything to help them. If the Indian police, therefore, were anything like their *confrères* in other countries, they would undoubtedly secure the love, respect and esteem of the public. However, even the millions of India, who are universally recognised as simple and innocent, loyal and law-abiding, keep themselves at arm's length from their protectors. The reason for this is because these protectors very often prove themselves to be persecutors, without doing much to deserve the former appellation. When a crime has been committed, in spite of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the victims are often averse to seeking the protection of the police, because they know from experience that they will have no end of trouble and expense. Then, again, no man's liberty is now-a-days safe in view of the indiscriminate arrests and searches. Of course, His Excellency the Governor and his colleagues take upon themselves full responsibility for these arrests and searches; but the public can hardly bring themselves to believe that they are at all to blame, for the simple reason that the initiative could not possibly be in their hands. It must have been the police who made representations to the Government, which the latter has accepted. His Excellency offered to the public more than an apology for the police, and the statement he made indicates how very backward the police have been in dealing with political crime.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

TELEGRAPH.
8th April 1916.

187. Remarking on the judgment in the supplementary Lahore conspiracy case, the *Telegraph* says it does not quite

The supplementary Lahore conspiracy case.

follow what the learned Commissioners wanted to make known, when they observed in the judgment that "no point has been decided without the best consideration that three Commissioners have been capable of giving to it." It looks like a bit of

special pleading, unseemly and uncalled for. When the Government appointed the Commissioners, it was certainly expected that they would give their very best attention to all points raised in the course of the trial; and had there been any doubt or suspicion they would not have been appointed. Nobody ever asked for any such assurance from them. However, before the sentences are confirmed, the Local Government will, it is hoped, satisfy itself as to the justice or adequacy of the sentences, since the Punjab has been figuring so boldly and creditably in the defence of the Empire and for the honour of the British Government.

(h)—General.

183. The facts which have been given by Lord Carmichael writes the *Indian Mirror*, regarding the action taken by Government under the Defence of India Act amply justify the action of the Imperial Government in passing the measure. The fact that even after the passing of the measure, political crime has not died out, shows the grave character of the situation which the Government and the public are confronted with. It is evident that the ordinary law, with its complicated machinery, is powerless to deal with these criminals in the manner they ought to be dealt with. In the hands of astute lawyers, even the strongest evidence is apt to break down; and in the present case, the police labour under the difficulty of getting exact evidence. How and where this difficulty arises, needs no enlarging. It is sufficient to say that the reluctance of the general mass of the people to assist the police with information, is one of the main obstacles in the suppression of crime. That the Government of Bengal has been extremely careful and discriminate in the application of the Act, cannot be disputed by any fair-minded observer. It may be taken for granted that those who have been interned have got off rather cheaply, for if they could be brought to trial, they would have been liable to severe punishment for their heinous offences. In fact, the Government has been treating the interned persons with a generosity which they never deserved. His Excellency's observations on the work of the police will be received with the utmost gratification by all well-disposed persons.

189. Referring to His Excellency the Governor's speech at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that a considerable part of it was devoted to the question of so-called anarchism and internment. It has been brought to the knowledge of the Government that there are some persons who are in the pay of the Germans and who have been ready to tamper with the loyalty of Indian troops. The Government has got no positive evidence of this crime, but it is morally certain of its existence. No one can minimise the enormity of these crimes. They must be put down with a strong hand. It is also the duty of the general public to help the Government in this matter to the best of their power. At the same time, the journal does not quite understand how the Defence of India Act can be of any use in the detection of these cases. In the *Patrika's* humble opinion there is no difference between these so-called political dacoities and murders, and the ordinary dacoities and murders committed by professional criminals. It is quite true that a few students and other young men belonging to the *bhadralok* classes are connected with the former, and that when detected, they pose as "patriots;" but, it has now been made abundantly clear that they rob and murder not to advance the cause of the country but absolutely in their own personal interests. True they murder policemen and informers now and then, but they select for their victims those only who either suspect them or can do them harm. They are thus not actuated by any political motive—their only object is private gain. That being so, why should the police avail themselves of a special Act when hunting them down and adopt a different course in the case of ordinary dacoits? The Defence of India Act did not help the police at all in detecting the criminals involved in the so-called political dacoities. By the way His Excellency has needlessly blamed the general public in this matter—they have no interest in sheltering these culprits who rob their own countrymen and who must, therefore, be objects

INDIAN MIRROR,
6th April 1916.

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of abhorrence to them. The Defence of India Act has no doubt enabled the authorities to secure a number of suspects. The paper also freely admits that many of those thus secured have anarchical or revolutionary tendencies, and it is proper that they should be restrained. However there is no doubt that a good many of those interned are innocent. This must be the case when a man is taken for a criminal on mere suspicion and not on legal evidence. It goes without saying that neither the Governor nor his colleagues order internments with a light heart; but at the same time they labour under one difficulty. They have to arrive at their decision on *ex parte* statements of the accusers. The accused is given no opportunity in proving his innocence. Hence it is but natural that some innocent men must suffer along with the guilty. Here is a serious problem. What is the future of those who are being arrested and interned under the Defence of India Act? A time will no doubt arrive when they will have to be released. Will they then enter society as better men or its worse enemies? How will they manage to keep their bodies and souls together? There are, again, many brilliant students of Colleges among them. It is quite possible that at an unguarded moment they lost their heads and contemplated doing mischief. Should their future prospects, therefore, be for ever blasted? The Government has a duty in this connection. It should make these young men good citizens and useful members of society and make some provision for them, so that they may lead honest lives when they are free again.

MUSSALMAN
7th April 1916.

190. The *Mussalman* says it is extremely sorry to hear of the expulsion from Bengal of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. One can understand a person being interned and Government bearing his expenses. That is less unjust than expulsion. Punishment without trial or without at least any opportunity being given to the supposed offender to explain his conduct, is always repugnant and distasteful to all right-minded people, and it is a pity that such punishments have recently become the order of the day. If the Government of Bengal cannot revoke its order in the case of Maulana Azad, he should at least be given a substantial allowance.

BENGALIEE,
7th April 1916.

191. The *Bengalee* writes that in closing the session of the Bengal Legislative Council, Lord Carmichael made a speech which will be read with interest. It was a vindication of the action of the Government in the arrests which have recently been made under the Defence of India Act. These arrests, of which there has been a considerable number within the last few weeks, have excited comment and criticism, and created some uneasiness in the minds of the people. The Indian public and the Indian Press have never been reconciled to the Defence Act. It is only natural that this should be their attitude. Having no substantial voice in the government of the country, the Indian public are naturally jealous of all extraordinary measures encroaching upon the rights of personal liberty. If the Government was a popular and representative one, the situation would have been different. In that case the people would have felt that their interests were scrupulously watched by those responsible to them for their actions. However, extraordinary measures, under a Government in which the people have little or no voice, must cause uneasiness, and their vigorous administration must even create unrest.

BENGALIEE,
8th April 1916.

192. The *Bengalee* writes that there were two important resolutions discussed at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. One of them recommended the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to report upon the economic condition of the middle-class of Bengal. The Government expressed sympathy with the object of the resolution, but declined to accept it on two grounds, firstly that it was covered by the Commission appointed by the Government of India, and secondly that the matter had already been discussed and reported on by the District Administration Committee. It was urged in reply that the District Administration Committee consisted wholly of officials; that officials and non-officials did not always see eye to eye in regard to all public questions and that it would be an advantage to have a mixed Committee in which non-officials would find a place for the consideration of so important a question. It was further pointed out that the scope

of the Commission appointed by the Government of India was far wider, for it had to enquire into and report upon the measures that should be taken for the encouragement of Indian industries, and that it would be an advantage to have a smaller Committee, dealing with an important though much less comprehensive question. The bread-problem in Bengal and in all India is indeed the problem of problems. The unrest and even the dacoities have their roots in economic conditions. Solve the bread-problem, and the unrest will disappear. An English writer has remarked that education and hungry stomachs are the raw material for revolutions. Education cannot and will not be stopped.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

193. The *Bengalee* writes that Lord Hardinge in his farewell speech said: "Trust the people of India and wonderful will be the response." That was his experience and that will be the experience of all his

The setting sub.

successors who tread in his footsteps. In the light of this declaration, the journal is bound to say that the repressive measures which have been taken, stand self-condemned. Punish those who are guilty of breaches of the law with all the severity of the law. Evil-doers are a danger to society, which must be protected against their machinations, but encroachments upon the personal liberty of the subject, under a procedure that avoids publicity, is inconsistent with the policy of trust.

BENGALIAN,
6th April 1916.

194. At a recent meeting of the Indian Association, writes the *Bengalee*,

Over-government.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar remarked that it is over-government which is at the root of what unpopularity there exists in connection with British rule. That is the true explanation of the matter. Yet this over-government is now sought to be perpetuated and enlarged by the partition of districts, the appointment of more officers, and by the process of what is known as bringing the administration into closer touch with the people. No greater mistake could be perpetrated.

BENGALIAN,
11th April 1916.

F. P. McKINTY,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,

CALCUTTA,

The 15th April 1916.

